



forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Burnside Marching upon Richmond.

The most important intelligence, to day, is that General Burnside is approaching Richmond with his forces. This we think can be relied upon, and the Potomac army may soon expect his aid in reducing the rebel capital.

Another Good sign.

The large number of naval officers reporting at Fortress Monroe indicates that the navy will take a hand in the assault upon Richmond, which is soon expected to take place. Probably the programme is to clear James river of its obstructions, and the army and navy advance together. The time for delay in "getting ready," we hope, has passed.

Let Us Have the Whole Truth.

The people are in sore perplexity what to believe. Since the great battles on the peninsula first commenced, the country has received the most disjointed and unsatisfactory accounts of events transpiring there. The government has suddenly lost its powers of communication, and we have no more bulletins from the war office nor dispatches from Gen. McClellan. What reliable information we do get by telegraph is as mixed up with fiction that it is impossible to sift truth from falsehood. We must insist that all this is wrong. The people are not all children that information that concerns none so much as themselves, should be withheld, falsified or mystified. If the government wants the confidence of the country, it must repose confidence. So we trust that never again, when the national cause is in peril, will all sources of knowledge of transpiring events be closed so tightly and stupidly as has been the case during the last ten days of agony and almost despair. By the mails we begin to receive clearer accounts of what has happened. It is a disaster, but not a defeat. Our army was not routed, though repulsed at some points. It is now ready again to meet the enemy, having received reinforcements. But we get nothing of this officially, and why should we not? In God's name, has the government no word of cheer for the country?

A frank statement of the condition of affairs would afford the enemy no information that they do not possess, while it would relieve much anxiety, which is only partially allayed by the statements made through the public press.

The Rebels do not Rejoice.

We do not hear of rejoicings in rebeldom over affairs at Richmond. Great battles have been fought, and the Union army came near to defeat, but it appears the rebels do not know that victory came so near perching upon their banner. They, probably, have no time for rejoicing, as they are occupied with the burial of their dead and the care of their wounded. We cannot credit some of the reports of the rebel loss, but it must have been immense. They are careful to give us no opportunity to judge of its extent, hence they refuse all flags of truce sent to enquire about our dead and wounded. There is, doubtless, mourning for their slain throughout Secession, and this is the reason that no notes of triumph come to us from that quarter.

It is said that Hon. Thos. Ewing will be the republican candidate for Congress, from the Fairfield District, Ohio.—*Exchange.*

It is impossible to make a republican out of Thomas Ewing. His mind began to fossilize in 1840, and it has grown more stony ever since. He, like old Mr. Crittenden and the "Bourbons" of like proclivities, have learned nothing for twenty years. You might as well elect Henry Clay's Kentucky jeans suit of old clothes to Congress, and call it a republican, as Thos. Ewing.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mr. D. Mills, who formerly resided in this city, having previously kept a public house in Elmira and in Leyden, and the present proprietor of the "Mills House," in Lodi, was seriously injured on Saturday last, by the falling of a horse upon which he was riding. In the fall, one of Mr. Mills' shoulders was dislocated, his knee considerably injured, one thumb put out of joint, and he received other slight injuries. He was upon horse back, driving some cattle, and in attempting to make a quick turn to head the cattle, the horse fell. It is thought that the injuries are not so severe, that they will confine him to his room long. We trust he will soon recover.

MORE REPORTED REBEL ATROCITIES.—A passenger who arrived at Louisville on Wednesday, reports that Gen. Mitchell detailed fifty-five men from different regiments for recent service, who were captured by the rebels, carried to Atlanta, Ga., and hung. One of them, Robert Bufum, formerly of Salem, Mass., and belonging to Col. Norton's 21 Ohio regiment, made a speech, saying he "considered it no ignominy to die for his country even in that manner."

Let us have a Change of Policy Before it is too Late.

We have had war for fifteen months. During the whole of that time it has been carried on, upon our side, upon the principle of conserving slavery and "irritating" the rebels as little as possible. Whenever a different policy has been pursued by our generals, the President has promptly modified it or declared it void. It cannot be said that there has been no policy, because the history of the time proves to the contrary, as well as the declaration of Mr. Seward in the outset of the rebellion, that the political condition of a single individual in the country would not be changed by the war—all that was slaves will remain slaves, and all who have rebelled will be pardoned and restored to their citizenship and their property. Out of this grew the practice of returning fugitive slaves by the military power, until it became so odious that Congress prohibited it; out of it proceeded order number three of Halleck, prohibiting loyal men of color from coming into the lines of his army, no matter what information they possessed or what aid they could bring to the cause they loved; from this policy came the guarding of rebel property, while our hungry or sick soldiers were denied the food of rebels forfeited by all the laws of war, or excluded from rebel roofs to die of exposure; out of this Pandora's box came Kentucky and Virginia neutrality, which paralyzed the executive arm, until the neutral places were piled high with rebel fortifications, or devastated by rebel armies and rendered useless for the occupation of Union armies or Union citizens; from this prolific source comes the fast thickening complications with foreign powers, who see our weakness and folly, or are disgusted with our delays and the destruction of the commerce of half a world; and now when disaster comes from all these sources, the nation is staggered, because its confidence has been betrayed, in this that we have been playing war, when we are not heartily at war with our whole souls and minds.

Seeing that these evils and dangers are upon us, notwithstanding the policy of conservatism and conciliation has had full sway these long, weary and bloody months of '61 and '62, in the cabinet, in Congress and in the army, is it not time to try a different policy? Must we wait until the nation is wholly ruined before our statesmen will abandon a policy laid down when they thought this war a riot or a small disturbance, to be crushed by a three months campaign? We would appeal to those in power, if our voice could be heard there, to change before it is too late. Wait not, we entreat you, until those fatal words are written, and the destiny of our country wholly beyond your control.

News from the 4th Regiment—Col. Paine under Arrest.

A correspondent writing from Beloit this morning on other matters, closes a letter with the following paragraph, which is all of the letter we have time to get in type for our paper to day. Our correspondent is justly indignant, if this news is correct; but he is no more so than will be all the people of Wisconsin, who know Col. Paine. He is one of the very best officers that has been sent from the state. But let our correspondent tell the story:

I heard to-day, news from the 4th Wisconsin regiment, which makes me cry out, how long shall such things be? Col. Paine was placed under arrest recently, by Gen. Williams, for refusal to carry out the orders of the "higher question." Two soldiers on the "higher question," bringing valuable information. On being ordered to exclude them, Col. Paine complied. Soon after they made their appearance with backs gashed by the master's lash, and wearing the horrid three pronged iron collar, pictured some months ago in Harper's Weekly, and sought protection. When again ordered to turn over these loyalists to the tender mercies of traitors, Col. Paine declined to execute the barbarous order and was deprived of his sword and placed under arrest. When he appeared on parade without his side arms, the regiment gave three cheers, and as many groans for Williams, and were as near mutiny as possible. Shall Wisconsin soldiers be put to such base uses without a word of remuneration? Yours, F. Madison Journal.

We trust that Col. Paine will not yield a particle in the position he has taken. Let us see whether an officer is to be court-martialed and deprived of his sword for exercising the commonest feelings of humanity towards suffering loyal Union men. Halleck's "order number three" is a disgrace to the army and to human nature, and we take pride in publishing the fact that a Wisconsin colonel has refused to obey a similar order under the circumstances mentioned above. We have not been disposed to believe that the President sanctions such things, but we are waned by an ardent administration journal that what is said against a general appointed by the President is a reflection upon the President himself. This being so Mr. Lincoln must take "order number three" to himself as his own, since he neither repudiates it, nor the general officers who put such orders in force.

RELEASED FEDERAL PRISONERS.—Belonging to regiments in Wisconsin, have been ordered to the camp near Jefferson barracks, Mo., and report for such duty compatible with their parole as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camp, and all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with this order within the space of time necessary, will be accounted deserters and dealt with accordingly.

TRUSTEES OF THE BLIND INSTITUTE.—Messrs. H. W. Collins, R. B. Treat and Or. in Guernsey have received appointments as trustees of the Blind Institute.

RAILROAD CONTRACT.—The grading of the Sugar River railroad from Poynton to Portage City has been let to Mr. James Campbell, of Albany, Green county. Previous to taking the contract, Mr. Campbell resigned his place as a director of the company.

THE WISCONSIN FIFTH.—The following are the casualties in the fifth Wisconsin regiment, in the battle before Richmond, as far as received: C. M. Taylor, Co. A; H. Theodis, Co. F; Capt. Evans, K, mortally wounded in abdomen; Capt. Walker, Co. A, slightly wounded.

Army Signals and Telegraphing.

Our correspondent "Fifth," (a member of the 5th regiment, connected with the signal corps of the army), sends us the following interesting description of the branch of the service in which he is engaged, being an extract from Forney's War Press, of June 21st.

"One of the most important and at the same time most modest branches of the public service in this army is the signal corps. It is an independent body, under the special and immediate control of the commander-in-chief, and is made up of officers and men from each brigade in the army. Major Myers presides over its operations. It constructs and works the telegraph lines, accompanies all reconnaissances and is constantly on the alert for the transmission of intelligence to and from the division and general headquarters. All over the extensive field of work apporportioned to Gen. McClellan, signal officers are found, each one closely watching for every movement of the enemy. There are two systems of signalling used, by telegraph, and by flag. The telegraph is employed on permanent lines, as between Whitehouse and headquarters, or headquarters and the division quarters of generals, whose ground has been effectually gained from the enemy. 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Job Printing cheap at this OFF

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The army correspondents of the New York Times, writing from our lines on James river under date of June 30th, furnish detailed accounts of the terrible battles on the Peninsula. We copy the material parts:

PROLONGED FIGHTING.
"The army has been engaged in constant conflict with the enemy for six days, during which their highest energies have been taxed to the uttermost. We have had no moment of repose—no opportunity scarcely to properly care for the wounded and to bury the dead. The enemy have closely watched every movement, and with an army more than double that of our own, have had the ability to constantly launch fresh troops upon our rear, an advantage which they have been quick to discover, and to make use of in improving. Their perfect knowledge of the roads, paths and country, and the topography of the country, which has taken us time to learn, has placed an immense advantage in their hands."

THE REBEL ATTACK ON OUR CENTRE.
"At about seven o'clock on Thursday night the enemy commenced to break our line. To accomplish this he made most vigorous efforts, but was boldly and successfully met by General Griffin, who arranged his men in excellent order and encouraged them by his presence and daring. The Fourth Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and the Fourteenth New York, Col. McQuade, especially distinguished themselves for the many brilliant and prompt movements they made. The Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania are also deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they repelled the enemy's charge."

"While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of the column was also being engaged in a struggle, the enemy coming from the bridge on the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength first at the centre and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canister and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the rifle pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream, and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at the bridge. At 9:30 p. m. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding two hundred and fifty killed and wounded."

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.
"At 3 o'clock on Friday morning the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear, and a whole army was on the move. The picked fighting battalions were formed, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again fight the rebels."

"That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week, at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force. The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream, but to drive us across the Chickahominy. Later in the day the rebel force was estimated to be not less than twenty-five thousand men. The force we brought to bear numbered about twenty thousand. Of course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done."

OUR FORCES FALL BACK.
"At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, General Porter issued orders for the whole force to slowly fall back toward Gaines' Mill. This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retreating from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage and every wagon held its place in the column."

TERMINAL FIGHTING.
"At about one o'clock on Friday afternoon our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the centre, and soon after they got to work along the whole extent of the lines. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced. The skirmishers were at length called in and took their position in the line."

"By far the heaviest battle in which the Army of the Potomac had yet been engaged was now upon us. The rebels came down from Richmond in tremendous force, and they fought with the desperation of madmen. We had taken the precaution of preceding night to remove all the siege guns on the right to the other side of the river, and then destroyed all the bridges above the one which crossed just at the rear of Smith's division."

"I have no idea that it was originally designed by McClellan to make a stand on the right side of the Chickahominy, but to quietly withdraw the force on that to the other side. We had thrown up but few earthworks, only two of which were mounted. Five 30-pound Parrotts were mounted on an earthwork near Gaines' house, and five more 32-pound Rodmans were placed in position behind an earthwork near Hog's head house."

"On Wednesday we opened these guns on the enemy, keeping up the fire from 10 A. M. till late in the afternoon. The fire was directed to the rebel batteries on the bluff across the river opposite Gaines' house. This bluff was lined with open and masked batteries, and I believe that to have taken possession of the bluffs would have required the united force of the whole army. This was the strong point of the enemy, and he could have held it against terrible odds."

"At one time we could not have had less than sixty guns in practice, and the enemy was advancing in every direction. The roar of cannon was terrific. Shells were bursting in every direction. A dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field."

"The enemy now advanced in columns toward our centre. Martindale's brigade stood firmly to receive the charge, as also did the 5th New York Zouaves. The rebels were repulsed, but at the loss of numbers of our brave men. Hundreds of rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others."

"Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position. When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on

this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up an incessant fire.
"It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by over fifty thousand.
"We also found it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly General Slocomb's division crossed the Grapevine bridge and proceeded to the right of the line. French's and Meagher's brigades subsequently crossed over the same bridge and took positions further to the left. The enemy had now two charges, and been repulsed in both."

CHANGE OF THE ENEMY.
"It was now approaching five o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. This view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his guns on the hill directly opposite Gaines' house. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines' hill six columns deep, in compact order. This mass of men gave our artillery on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived, a deadly fire was opened upon the advancing columns. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our line. The enemy's advance was met by the 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and the 14th New York, Col. McQuade, who were in the rifle pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream, and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at the bridge. At 9:30 p. m. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding two hundred and fifty killed and wounded."

OUR RETREATING MOVEMENT.
"Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel the enemy. Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured a tremendous volley into our ranks, which thinned them out to an alarming extent. After a while the superior numbers of the rebels also began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The troops under the command of General McClellan were nearly exhausted, having been in the battle all the preceding day, and having passed the night without sleep. Our men fought well, but they could not do impossibilities. One man could not contend against three, and come out the winner. The left wing began to fall back. The center and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and our entire line commenced retreating toward the river. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses reared to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently most of the pieces had to be abandoned. Tenmeters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping, better skelter, and confusion reigned. The infantry would have taken place had the officers levelled their pistols and threatened to shoot the first man that ran."

SOME OF OUR LOSSES.
"The 5th New York Zouaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300.
"The 11th New York went in with about 400, and returned with 250.
"The 16th Michigan lost about 300 men.
"The Pennsylvania reserves suffered terribly, as did nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line.
"Gen. Butterfield's brigade was cut up fearfully."

"Gen. A. S. Pennington's battery of four pieces was lost. Allen's Massachusetts battery lost four. Weed's Rhode Island battery, two; Weed's United States battery, two; and Kern's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillery.
"Several other pieces were lost, but I am not yet informed to what batteries they were attached.
"The war correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives a description of the battle of Saturday on the Peninsula, with full particulars up to Monday afternoon. Gen. Stoneham and Casey have repaired to Fortress Monroe under special orders. Great confusion existed there."

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.
"The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. Gen. Fitz John Porter has covered himself with glory, and selected a very strong position, and having been in the action in a most admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of his command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with General Syke's regulars in making steady movements, and carefully executing the commands of their officers."

"Time and again, vast hordes of rebels moved up in solid columns upon our troops, but our regular batteries as often moved them down in a most destructive manner. Mounds of shells, grape and canister, in regular salvos, seemed to sweep down whole companies.
"This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and Gen. Porter was preparing to move upon them over the pile of rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced."

THE PENNSYLVANIA IRISHMEN.
"Now the Pennsylvania's gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played on them as before, creating and havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their fires, and our forces were advanced upon them upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an order from the commander-in-chief to Gen. Porter, directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickahominy."

FALLING BACK.
"The order was executed in fine style, and the troops did not miss a man, the enemy being too severely punished to follow us closely. The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania reserves and Meagher's Irishmen—their commanders exerting all their powers to induce these brave men to cease firing. They saw the advantage gained by hard fighting, and they were anxious to follow up the success."

"All the troops must be prepared for heroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have special notice. Gen. Sykes, the mounted 11th New York, the 3d and 11th New York, and the 11th New York, were in the front. Gen. Porter thought he would be reinforced, and be ordered to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back as ordered, promptly."

MARRIED.
In Brandon, July 3d, by the bride's father, O. A. WILLIAMS, of Jacksonville, and Miss M. H. BARNES, of Brandon, N. Y.
On the 30th day of July last, at 8 o'clock, by Jacob West, Esq., Mr. EMANUEL FRANK and Miss SARAH A. MERRILL, all of the town of Union."

DIED.
In this city, July 1st, 1862, at the residence of her son, Wm. H. Hays, Esq., Mrs. MARY HAYES, widow of the late John Hays, formerly of Union, N. Y., aged 72 years. Her husband died in the service of the late war. The funeral services will be had at the residence of her son, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. This one coming to us from a former generation has passed away to her heavenly rest. The church militant has parted with another, that she may enter upon her joys and glories of the church triumphant. Mrs. Hays was a native of Connecticut, where she was born in 1790. On the 27th of November, 1808, she was married to John Hays, formerly being a partner with him in the ministry of the gospel. She was ever esteemed as a faithful servant of Christ and was much beloved for the many virtues which adorned her character and life. During the period of her husband's labors in the ministry she contributed largely to the mechanics, and while for eighteen consecutive years he was pastor of the Congregational church in New York City, her influence, counsel and prayers were efficient aids to him in his pastoral work. Removing to Utica, N. Y., his good work was called to his eternal home, but she remained, always obedient to the will of her heavenly Father. Receiving every all attention from her children, in whose hearts she was a blessing, she passed her last days in the city of Utica, where she has fallen asleep. Admired by age and falling strength that her end was near, she expressed herself as having no fear of the coming event; rather she had a desire to depart and to be with her Lord. On Sunday, just as her brethren and sisters in Christ were assembling to commemorate his dying love, she passed to the heavenly world, to meet the countless of the faithful in eternal glory. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." (Rev. 14:13.)

CHARGE OF MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.
As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent, Gen. Porter ordered Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade to charge by ones, which they did in a most gallant and heroic style, bare-headed, in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up.
This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and Gen. Porter was preparing to move upon them over the pile of rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced."

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CARS DESTROYED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
Four trains of cars, loaded with forage were ordered to Despatch on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned, and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river.
I embarked with many others on board the John Brooks, but, owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses burned on all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld."

CHARGE OF TIME.
On and after May 25th, trains will leave Jacksonville as follows:
Day Express, going east, 1:45 P. M.
Night " " " 11:00 P. M.
Night " " " 12:00 A. M.
Night " " " 1:00 A. M.
Night " " " 2:00 A. M.
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